

REMARKS

Objections to the Claims

The Examiner has objected to claim for the use of the word “as “ in line 6 of claim 1. Applicant has amended claim 1 to replace “as” with “that” as suggested by the Examiner. Applicant respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections

Claim 1 — 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite as a result of two newly added limitations. Applicant respectfully submits that a typographical error resulted in one newly added limitation being repeated twice. Applicant has amended claim 1 to remove the redundant limitation, and respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 1-6 and 9-11 — 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-6 and 9-11 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 5,912,649 to Hattori *et al.* (“Hattori”) in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,429,599 to Yokoyama (“Yokoyama”).

Applicant has amended claim 1 to include the feature that the patterned conductors in one of said transmissive and second light-emitting display panels are different from those of another of said transmissive and second light-emitting display panels. In other words, the transmissive and second light-emitting display panels are located with respect to one another so as to eliminate correlation between both the patterned conductors thereof whereby moiré is prevented.

Applicant submits that the combination of Hattori and Yokoyama does not disclose or suggest these features of claim 1.

The Examiner alleges that Hattori discloses an electro-luminescent display apparatus for displaying a virtual image having front and rear electro-luminescent units therein and a reflector disposed at the back of the apparatus. Hattori discloses that each of the patterned conductors in the front and rear electro-luminescent units is formed into a zigzag. Hattori, however, is silent about alignment of the patterned conductors in the front and rear electro-luminescent units. Hattori therefore fails to teach that the pattern of conductors in the front electro-luminescent unit is different from that of the rear electro-luminescent unit.

Yokoyama discloses “a color EL display device in which a first TFT (4), a capacitor (5), a second TFT (6), and an EL element (7) are sequentially arranged in a pixel such that the capacitor (5) functions as a wiring for connecting a source of the first TFT (4) and a gate of the second TFT (6)” as shown in Fig. 5. Further Yokoyama discloses patterned conductors formed into a wobble rather than a zigzag as shown in Fig. 7. Also, Yokoyama fails to teach the prevention of moiré fringe as claimed by Applicants. In other words, Yokoyama does not teach a three-dimensional image display device, which can make it hard for an observer to recognize the moiré fringe.

Yokoyama’s device is merely in active type color EL display device having only one EL panel in which each EL element is driven using a TFT. However, Yokoyama does not disclose the use of the plural EL panels. Applicant notes that Yokoyama is directed to providing a color display device suitable for a highly integrated configuration. On the other hand, the device

defined by independent claim 1 is directed to a three-dimensional image display device to prevent problems caused by the moiré fringe. Therefore, it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to attempt the combination of Hattori and Yokoyama to prevent the moiré in the three-dimensional image display device comprising plural EL panels in order to offer a clear picture image to the observer.

Thus, claim 1 is patentable over the combination of Hattori and Yokoyama. Claims 2-6 and 9-11, which depend from claim 1, are patentable over the combined references at least by virtue of their dependence.

Claims 7 and 8 — 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 7 and 8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Hattori and Yokoyama, and further in view of JP 2002-021730 to Sotoguchi ("Sotoguchi"). Applicant traverses this rejection.

As established above, the combination of Hattori and Yokoyama fails to disclose or suggest at least the features of "the patented conductors in one of said transmissive and second light-emitting display panels are different from those in another of said transmissive and second light-emitting display panels, wherein each of the patterned conductors in the one of said transmissive and second light-emitting display panels is formed into a zigzag whereby moiré is prevented," incorporated into claims 7 and 8 by virtue of their dependence on claim 1.

Sotoguchi does not cure the deficiencies of the Hattori-Yokoyama combination.

The Examiner alleges that Sotoguchi was brought in to teach let emitting portions formed in different shapes. Sotoguchi teaches a liquid crystal display device capable of displaying a

high quality image by eliminating the moiré fringe, the step-like edge and the unevenness of a display image. Applicant notes that Sotoguchi's device is a liquid crystal display device, which is not a three-dimensional image display device of the self-emission type such as an EL display. Thus, it would not be obvious to combine Sotoguchi's LCD electrode structure with plural EL panels for a three-dimensional image display device in order to offer a clear picture image to the observer.

Therefore, Sotoguchi does not cure the deficiencies of Hattori and Yokoyama. In addition, even if one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made had combined Hattori, Yokoyama and Sotoguchi as attempted by the Examiner, the combination would still not result in the above-identified features of claim 1.

Accordingly, claims 7-8 are patentable over the combination of Hattori, Yokoyama and Sotoguchi.

Conclusion

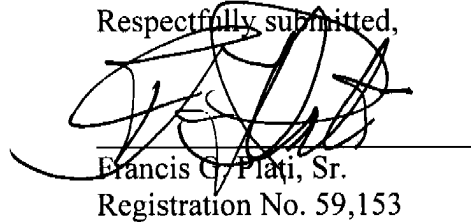
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.114(c)
U.S. Application No.: 10/762,573

Attorney Docket No.: Q79507

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



Francis C. Plati, Sr.
Registration No. 59,153

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE

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